THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. XXIV. FRIDAY, June 1, 1810. No. 1235.

Pittsburgh: Printed by *John Scull*, in Market-Street, next door to the corner of Front-Street.

FRESH GOODS.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the public that they have commenced business under the firm of *WILLIAM B. FOSTER & Co.* and are now opening in Market Street, next door to Mr. Scull's Printing Office, a handsome and well chosen assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

suitable to the present season, which will be sold low for Cash, or such Country Produce as will suit them. The highest price given for clean LINNEN and COTTON RAGS.

WILLIAM B. FOSTER,
WILLIAM FOSTER.

Pittsburgh, May 25, 1810.

60,000 weight of Spanish Brown

of a superior quality,
Just Received and for Sale, by

J. W. & J. P. SKELTON,
DRUGGISTS,

At the reduced price of 6 dollars per cwt.
N. B. They have just received a very large and general assortment of all kinds of *Paints.*
Pittsburgh, May 21, 1810.

Last Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are, for the last time, requested to pay off their respective accounts by the 15th of June next. The frequent calls heretofore made, have been but in few instances attended to, I am therefore determined, that all accounts remaining unsettled at that time, shall be put into suit, without respect to persons.

WILLIAM EICHBAUM.

Pittsburgh, May 22, 1810.

CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM.
At their Bookstore, (Franklin Head) *Market Street, Pittsburgh,*
HAVE FOR SALE,

The Lancaster Hive,

DEVOTED TO
Morality, Literature, Biography, History, Poetry, Agriculture, &c. &c.

ALSO,

Graydon's Justice
Practical Distiller
Dwight's Geography
Pike's Arithmetic
Kimber's Arithmetic made easy to children
Jess's Arithmetic
Scotts Selections
Perry's Dictionary
Webster's Grammar
Mitchell's Book-keeping
Flint's Surveying
Simpson's Euclid
History of the Mathematicks
Ward's Mathematicks
Columbian Orator
Monitor
A short history of the discovery and conquest of Peru
Sterne's Works, 8 vols
Homer's Iliad, 2 vols.
Picture of New-York
Spirit of Laws, 2 vols.
Beauties of St. Pierre
Frederick the Great, 2 vols.
Jew's Letters
Locke's Essays, 3 vols
The art of preserving Health
Smith's Sermons
Marshall's Catechism
Fisher's Catechism
Scott's Vindication
Addison's Evidences
Backus on Regeneration
Life of Wesley
Logan's Sermon's
Doddridge's Expositor 6 vols.
Faith no Fancy
Hervey's Meditations
Newton on the Prophecies, 3 vols.
Pious Christian
Sharp's Essays
Gaston's Collections
A scripture account of the faith and practice of Christians
Flavel's Navigation spiritulized
Adams on Religion
Reason and Faith
Enfield's Sermons
Fuller's Gospel
Brown's Journal
Lowth's new translation of Isaiah
The general history of the Christian Church from her birth to her triumphant state in Heaven
Precious Truth
Dickenson's Letters
Christian Panopoly
Stoddard on Judgment
Hopkins's Treatise
Mason on Self-knowledge
The book of Common Prayer
Practical Reflections
Baxter's Miscellanies
Bonnet's View
Domestic Encyclopoedia, or Dictionary of Facts
Cruise on Real Property, 4 vols.
Tucker's Blackstone, 4 vols.
Vattel's Law of Nations
Memoirs of the Dead
Philanthropist
Coleman's Collections
Cass's Journal
Poems, by R. B. Davis
Dessenden's Poems
Saul, a Poem, by Southby
Polite Learning
Milton's Paradise Regained
The sublime and beautiful of Scripture
Melmoth
Brook's Gazetteer
Gazetter of the Eastern Continent
Ship of Fools
Modern Philosopher, or Terrible Tractoration
Tristram Shandy, 2 vols,
Sterne's Letters
Dupan on Liberty
President's Speeches
Anecdotes of the Dog
Barlow's Columbiad, superb edition
Rippon's Hymns
Hartford Collection of Hymns
Watt's Hymns
Psalms & Hymns
Pocket Bibles
School do.
Testaments
Rowe's Exercises

Pittsburgh, May 21, 1810.

Wants Employment,

A YOUNG man that has been accustomed to business, who writes a good plain hand, and has a correct knowledge of Book keeping, and accounts generally, and been raised to the mercantile business; wishes a situation in some respectable house in this place, either mercantile or other, where accounts are necessary to be kept; or he would willingly go to any place below this on the waters of the Mississippi, not lower than Natchez. He can produce incontestible testimonials of his probity of character, and rectitude of conduct — A line addressed to A. C. and left at Mr Spencer's tavern in this place in the course of a fortnight, will meet with immediate attention. *Pittsburgh, May* 22, 1801.

Six Cents Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber living in Elizabeth township, Allegheny county, an apprentice lad named AMOS CLARK, about 14 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, slender made, fair complexion, and has a white spot of hair on the back of his head; had on a round-about striped woolen jacket, a brown cloth waistcoat, and white linen trowsers. Whoever delivers said lad to the subscriber shall have the above reward, but no charges.

WILLIAM SMITH.

May 22, 1810.

A bay Horse, about 12 years old

and 14 hands high, has his mane trimmed on the left side, a snip on his nose, some saddle marks shod all round, a natural pacer, has been taken up as a stray. The owner may have him again by applying to the subscriber on Chartiers creek, 4 miles from Pittsburgh, proving property, and paying charges.

JOHN BELL.

May 19, 1810.

FRESH GOODS.

The subscribers have just opened a handsome assortment of
MERCHANDIZE,
consisting of *Dry Goods, Queensware,* and *Groceries,* which they propose selling on the most reasonable terms for cash or approved of country produce.

WATSON & DOWNING,
Market Street, between Front and Second Streets, Pittsburgh.

May 15, 1810.

N. B. The highest price given for Country Linen.

NEW STORE.

The subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that he has opened a *New Store* in Wood Street, near the corner of Fourth Street, where he has just received from Philadelphia, and now opening, a handsome assortment of DRY GOODS, which he will sell, *wholesale and retail,* at reduced prices, for Cash or approved Country Produce.

Amongst which are the following Articles, *viz.*

LIGHT, dark and pink ginghams
Calicoes and chintzes
Furniture do.
Olive, blue and black velveteens
Madras & fancy handkerchiefs
India do.
Bandanoe do.
4-4 and 5-4 checks
White & colr'd jeans
Long and short India nankeens
English do.
Cotton cassimers
Black bombazets
Sinshaws
Black India Sattins
Gilt and plated buttons
Cambrick muslins
Japanned do.
Leno do.
Spider net stripe do.
Tamboured mull do.
Mens' and womens' cotton hosiery, assorted,
Jalapore sannahs
Mugga do.
Azumber sawns
Fine baftas
Italian and India sewing silks
4-4 shirting muslins
Irish linnens
White and brown platillas
5-4 and 6-4 shawls
Mens' washed leather gloves
Do. best beaver do.
Womens' tanned habit do.
Do. assorted drab do.
Do. long do. do.
Book muslin handkerchiefs
7-4 and 8-4 table cloths
&c. &c.

Also, a few tons of rolled and slit Iron and Castings.

JAMES LEA.

Pittsburgh, April 10, 1810.

N. B. J. Lea intends keeping an assortment of Barr, Rolled and Slit Iron, and Castings of all sizes.

☞ The highest price given for clean Linen and Cotton Rags. tf.

CASH,

THE highest price will be given at the Office of *The Pittsburgh Gazette,* for good clean LINEN and COTTON RAGS.

WANTED,

A few hundred weight of
Bacon or Pickled Pork,
for which a liberal price will be given in Cash, by
E. DENNY.

Pittsburgh, May 11, 1810.

TO LET,

The HOUSE in the Public Square, next door to Doctor Mowry's. Apply to

CHARLES WILKINS, Jr.

Pittsburgh, April 11, 1810.

DOCTOR GOUTIERE,

RETURNS his thanks to his employers, and desires that they will be so kind as to settle with him, as it is his intention shortly to leave this place.

Pittsburgh, May 14, 1810.

DOCTOR DAWSON,

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

A general and complete supply of *Fresh Drugs and Medicines, Family, Patent and Horse Medicines, Surgeons Instruments, Spring and Plain Lancets, best English White and Red Lead dry and ground in oil, Spanish Brown finest quality, Spanish Whiting, White and Red Chalk, Litharge, Lampblack, Ivory Black, Yellow and Stone Ochres, Patent and Kings Yellow, Patent Green, Verdigris, Umber, Venetian Red, Terra de Sienna of superior quality, Gum Copal, Copal Varnish, Asphaltum, Shellac, Prussian Blue, Rose Pink, fine Blue Smalts, Verditer, Vermillion, Gold and Silver Leaf, Pumice-stone, Spirits of Turpentine, Painters Brushes, Black and Red London Inkpowders, Sealing Wax and Wafers.*

With every article in the DRUG, MEDICINE, PAINT and PERFUMERY LINE; selected with particular care from the latest importations, and *WARRANTED GENUINE,* which, being purchased with *Cash,* enables him to sell them on as reasonable terms, wholesale and retail, as any ever offered for sale in Pittsburgh.

☞ Practitioners of Physic will be supplied at a small advance on the city prices.

*** Dr. D. has for sale a quantity of the *GENUINE WORMSEED OIL,* so much celebrated in New-York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, as a safe and effectual remedy against worms.

Market Street, Pittsburgh,
May 10, 1810.

Brighton Bridge.

IN pursuance of an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled, "An act authorising the Governor to incorporate a company to erect a toll bridge over Big Beaver creek, opposite the town of Brighton, in the county of Beaver," passed at their last session.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Books will be opened for the purpose of receiving subscriptions to the capital stock for erecting said Bridge, at the times and places following, viz.

At the house of Isaac Wilson, in *Brighton,* on Monday the 18th day of June next, and contiuue open six days, or until the whole number of shares are subscribed for.

At *Greersburgh,* at the house of Matteson Hart, on Monday the 25th day of June next, and continue open for three days.

At *Youngstown,* at the house of —— Rayne, on Saturday the 16th day of June next, and continue open three days.

At *Warren,* at the house of William Cotgreve, on Thursday the 14th day of June next.

At the house of Thomas Ferree, in *Pittsburgh,* on Monday the 2d day of July next, and continue open three days.

At the house of Matthew Ocheltree, in *Washington,* on Monday the 2d day of July next, and continue open three days.

At which times and places some of the Commissioners will attend for the purpose of receiving subscriptions. and the first instalment thereon, agreeable to law.

ABRAHAM WILLINGTON,
JONATHAN H. MENDINHALL,
BENJAMIN TOWNSEND,
ISAAC WILSON,
JACOB YOHO,
} *COM'RS.*

May 9. 1810.

To the Millers of the United States.

TAKE NOTICE,

THAT Congress did on the 21st day of January, 1808, pass the following act:—

An act for the relief of Oliver Evans.

Be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That it shall and may be lawful for the Secretary of State, on application in writing by Oliver Evans, to cause letters patent to be made out in the manner and form prescribed by the act entitled, "An Act to promote the progress of useful arts, and to repeal the act heretofore made for that purpose," thereby granting to said Oliver Evans, his heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns, for a term not exceeding fourteen years, the full and exclusive right and liberty of making, constructing, using, and vending to be used, his invention, discovery, and improvements in the art of manufacturing flour and meal, and in the several machines, which he has discovered, invented, improved, and applied to that purpose: Provided, That no person who may have heretofore paid the said Oliver Evans for license to use his said improvements shall be obliged to renew said license, or be subject to damages for not renewing the same: And provided also, That no person who shall have used the said improvement, or have erected the same for use, before the issuing the said patent, shall be liable to damages therefor.

J. B. VARNUM,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
GEO. CLINTON,
Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

January 21, 1808.

APPROVED,
TH: JEFFERSON.

That in pursuance of said act, letters patent were made out, and delivered to said Oliver Evans, bearing date January 22d, 1808, granting to him, his heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns, for the term of fourteen years, the full and exclusive right and liberty of making, constructing, using, and vending to others to be used, his said improvement; and also of making, constructing, using, &c. all the machines, viz. his improved elevator, his improved conveyer, his improved hopper-boy, his improved drill, and his improved kiln drier.

That under my said patent, my established prices for license to use my said improvements in the manufacture of flour and meal, are as follows, viz.

For either elevating or conveying grain, or elevating and conveying meal, or for cooling the meal, and attending the boulting hoppers, when used separately, fifty dollars for every pair of stones running at the same time; and for any two of the aforesaid parts, used jointly without the other third part, seventy-five dollars for each pair of millstones running at the same time.

And elevating rice in rice mills, fifty dollars; for each elevator for each single mill, and for the use of either of the machines for any other purpose, fifty dollars.

And for the kiln drier, fifty dollars for each pair of millstones, with interest, in each case, from the date of my patent, or from the time of beginning to use the same, until paid.

And for license to use my patented screw mill for breaking and grinding hard substances such as plaster, &c. or Indian corn to be ground with the cob, twenty dollars.

That the circuit court for the United States for the district of Pennsylvania, judges Washington and Peters presiding, did at the last October term, decide a case, and so construed the said act of Congress, as to adjudge that all those who are using my said improvements without license, are liable to damages, until they obtain license.

I do therefore give this public notice, and earnestly request all those in the United States, who are using my said patented improvements, or any of them, without my license, to pay at the above rates, to the Subscriber, or *James I. Rush,* Philadelphia, or to Captain *John Moody,* of Virginia, *Evan Evans,* City of Washington, *Nathaniel Williams,* Esq. Baltimore, *Joseph Evans,* near Newport, Delaware state, *Samuel Nicholson,* Esq. , or to *George Evans,* Pittsburgh, or to any other agent or attorney I may appoint, and who are duly authorised to receive the same, and to grant such licenses only as are subscribed with my sign manual.

Those who refuse or neglect will please excuse me if I in future refuse to expend all my profits in travelling to collect, and should put my demands in the hands of the attornies at law, who will of course send the marshals at the expenee of those who invade my rights.—I will be very thankful to those who shall save me the disagreeable necessity.

OLIVER EVANS.

January 12, 1810.

N. B. From and after the first of January, 1811, *all the above patent rights, will be double the present price.*

Apprentices Indentures, &c.

FOR SALE
At the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY, June 1. 1810.

We learn, (says the New-York Gazette,) that Gen. Moreau, through the intercession of the Archduke Charles, has been invited by Napoleon to return to France. We believe this is a fact, but we do not believe the General will accept the invitation—he knows Bonaparte too well to have any confidence in him.

Letters from South America, say that a subscription was opened at Mexico some time since, for carrying on the WAR in Old Spain when 20,000,000 of dollars was subscribed in 4 hours.

The attempts lately made to introduce the culture of the tea tree in Corsica have been crowned with complete success, and is likely to be productive of the most important consequences. China sells yearly 34,000,000 pounds of tea to Europe, and the sums are immence which the Europeans pay to china for that drink.—Corsica is situated nearly in the same latitude as China.

EXTRACT

From Governor Treadwell's Speech to the Legislature of Connecticut.

Permit me now in conformity with usage which has become common, on like occasions, with all due deference to the constituted authorities of the nation, of which we are a component part, to state the impression which the measures pursued by the national administrations, at different periods, have made on my mind.

It is, I think, much to be regretted, that the present administration, and that which immediately preceded it, in conducting the affairs of the nation, have so far departed from the principles and measures of the Immortal Washington, the father of his country, under whose administration, the United States were, beyond a parallel, prosperous, safe and happy.—The leading principle of his system continued by his immediate successor was, to defend the nation, at every hazard, with an adequate force, both by sea and land, against lawless aggression. Glorious things were achieved; and the great masters of Europe were compelled to respect our rights as an independent and powerful nation. Our commerce under his plastic hand became second only to that of the great maritime nation of Europe. Our ships of war rode the ocean with confidence. Our treasury was overflowing, and our debt the price of our independence, was uniformly and rapidly decreasing.—But now we experience the reverse of all this.—France invades the rights of our neutral commerce, in defiance of a subsisting treaty; we remonstrate, but nothing more. Our remonstrances are disregarded. Our commerce is seized and sequestered. Our vessels are burnt and the crews imprisoned. We wholly abandon the great idea of opposing force to force. Great Britain retaliates on her enemy the injury aimed at her commerce by lawless attacks on ours, and seeks indemnity at our expence, because we neglect to defend it, against her rival. We justly complain, but without effect. We have recourse to non-importation, embargo and non-intercourse, under the vain idea of bringing her to our feet. Thus, to revenge a partial injury to commerce, we, by our own act, annihilate it; and instead of wounding the great belligerents we have gratified the one by falling in with her views; and tanght the other to our lasting damage, new sources of commerce. Our ships of war have disappeared from the ocean.—Our treasury is exhausted. Our revenue is become inadequate to the ordinary expences of a peace establishment; and, as a nation, we have become "spiritless, afflicted, fallen." Still, in our defenceless condition, our executive rejects the messenger of peace from Great-Britain, because its sensibility was wounded by something indecorous which is discerned, or thought it discerned, in the language of that messenger of peace. And thus, by regarding form more than substance, we have lost an opportunity for an honourable adjustment of the most interesting concerns, which perhaps may never return. Had our government asserted its rights with an adequate force, created with a small proportion of the millions which have been sacrificed in the prosecution of this imbecile system of measures, against the aggressions of France, all these evils might have been stifled in their own orgin.—*A humble submission to French rapacity, is the main source of our unhappy decline.* The system of restriction is now abandoned by its advocates; and the dreams of philosophic theorists have at length, vanished into empty air. Whence this visionaay scheme of measures? Is it to be imputed to the want of spirit in the nation? Or, to a defect of resources against the maratime power of France, annihilated to our hand by the British Navy? No. The cause has long existed and become inveterate, a cause which can be better understood than expressed, a cause which will be reflected on with regret by all true Americans as long as the names of Washington and Jefferson shall be contrasted upon the page of history.

EXPENCE OF ONE YEAR'S WAR, and immense power of the French tyrant.

Extract from the report of the French minister of finance to the Emperor.

"A sufficient time has not yet been afforded to enable me to submit to your majesty a precise statement of the receipts and disbursements of 1809.—It is, however, probable that the war expenditure for the last year cannot be under 640 millions of livres (about one hundred and forty millions of dollars) of which sum only 350 millions are chargeable upon the public treasury.

"The amount of this expenditure will excite no surprise when it is considered, that, besides an immense staff, your majesty has, during 1809, mantained an establishment of 900,000 infantry 100,000 horses, for the cavalry service, and 50,000 for the waggon and artillery train!

"If the year 1809 must thus have been, of necessity, expensive, there is every reason to conclude that the year 1810 will admit of great retrenchments. In fact, your majesty levied 200,000 men in 1809, and it does not appear to be your intention to make any levies in 1810.

"Sixty thousand horses were bought and equipped in 1809. It does not seem to be in your contemplation to purchase any in 1810.

"Your majesty also expects to be able to make a reduction of 200,000 in your military establishment, and to limit it to 700,000 men; one half of this force being intended to carry on the operations in Spain, and the other half to be employed in the defence of the coasts, and in maritime expeditions.

"Upwards of 800,000 new muskets are deposited in our arsenals, exclusive of the foreign muskets which the fortune of war has thrown into our hands; and your majesty has upwards of 40,000 pieces of canon, with all their necessary equipments.

From the Freemans Journal.

LETTERS UPON FRENCH INFLUENCE.

No. II.

To the People of the United States.

Previously to an investigation of the origin and character of what has been deemed by the writer, in common with a great proportion of his countrymen, to be the influence of a FEAR OF FRANCE, if nothing worse, operating upon the government of the United States, several introductory, explanatory, and incidental points naturally claim consideration and demand attention.

This course is rendered the more indispensible by the peculiar situation of the writer of these papers.

The constitutional power of the President of the United States to impose upon the Representatives of the People, and the right of the majority of those representatives to impose upon the minority, a perpetual injunction of secrecy, in relation to matters of great national concern, will form the first subject of examination.

The Constitution of the United States, politically speaking, should be regarded with holy reverence. It is the most illustrious of all the monuments of human wisdom. PLATO, ARISTOTLE, CICERO, and others, whose names are written on the list of the wisest men of ancient times, did but dare to dream of even a faint outline of our present political system.—Could the genius and greatness of the present age have been so far anticipated, as to have presented to the view of these sages, a general idea of the American constitution, they would at once have pronounced the system too pure and perfect ever to fall, in practice, to the lot of human nature. They would have declared that it was the vision of a theorist or a set of theorists; great and magnificient, but delusive and impracticable.

In paying the tribute of the highest homage to the wisdom of the authors, and the excellence of the character, of the constitution of his country, the writer must again stop for one moment to impress upon the minds of his readers the sincerity of his *present* attachment to that glorious instrument. It cannot be concealed that he was once an anti-constitutionalist, in other words, a French partisan. No one should blush to recollect the errors of youth, when those errors resulted from purity of principal, and the most ardent wishes for the happiness of the whole human race. Especially should the recollection be cherished, when those errors have been discarded from reflection and experience. In political science at least, never to have erred is never to be wise, for political wisdom is not inherent in our nature. Experience can not develope it, but must create it, even in the strongest and soundest minds. The writer knows that not only many of the youth of our country, but some of the aged, have abandoned the strange dreams of the revolutionists of France, from a perfect conviction of their futillity and folly. We hailed with joy the opening dawn of what was fancied to be the coming day of human perfection. We were among the wildest of the wild enthusiasts. Compared with the purity of French democracy, the constitution of our own Republic was deemed a corrupt mass of aristocracy. Jefferson was believed to be a better and a greater man than Washington. These recollections indeed can be connected with no pleasant emotions. Jefferson and Washington! Compare the ant with the elephant! Compare the little rill which travellers denominate the Scamander of HOMER, with the Danube or the Mississippi!

It were to be wished that the late President of the United States, whose power to close the lips of the Representatives of the People, upon subjects vital to the independence of the Nation, is about to be questioned, had in all cases squared his conduct by the provisions of that sacred instrument which he, as well as those representatives, had taken a solemn oath of office to support. But alas, he who while gradually mounting the little steps of "young ambition's ladder," was the most adroit and oily of all the flatterers of the populace, since the days of Julius Cæsar, was the most odious despot when in power! He did not, indeed, altogether *scorn the base decrees by which he did ascend*, for baseness was the most prominent feature of his presidential character. In some instances positive evidence in many strong circumstantial evidence, will appear in the course of these letters, should that course be completed, proving that the President of the United States did carry on a most degrading correspondence with him whom he ought to have considered the decided enemy of his country, did implore mercy of him whom he ought to have demanded justice, and, instead of claiming and commanding the respect due to the United States, as an independent republic did deprecate the wrath of a foreign power in a manner the most cowardly, mean, and submissive.—Strong assertions these, but they shall be supported by arguments which will not be deemed feeble, and by the mightier powers of evidence. For the present we return to the constitutional question.

Thomas Jefferson was never sincerely attached to the Constitution. One of his strongest objections to it was that *the President might be re-elected!* Strange that he was not even then calculated to become President himself. But it is possible that he was at that day an honest man. None of us need blush at having been deceived by Thomas Jefferson, for he deceived even Washington. The great and good patriot gave him the first office in his power, and thus advanced him far in the path of his inordinate ambition. Washington knew that he had been opposed to the Constitution, but believed that he had abandoned that error. But Jefferson seemed to feel the stings of a guilty conscience, for he began to vindicate himself before he was accused. The moment a schism began to arise in the Cabinet, in consequence of the political differences between Jefferson and Hamilton, the former wrote an elaborate letter to the President, endeavouring to show that although he had wished for important amendments in the constitution, yet he had been upon the whole friendly to its adoption. The Father of his Country was even yet deceived, for he wrote in answer, "I did not require the evidence of the extracts which you inclosed me, to convince me of your attachment to the constitution of the United States, or of your disposition to promote the general welfare of this country." (See BANCROFT's Life of Washington.) There is every reason to believe that one of the great causes of that schism was a discovery made by Mr. Hamilton that the Secretary of State was holding an improper "language confidential" (the reader will recollect that these are Genet's own words) with the most outrageous Minister of France. How far conduct of this sort was *constitutional* in an American Secretary of State, it is not now material to enquire.

The "exclusive republicans" contended, before their elevation to power, that neither the general government, nor any of its branches, could constitutionally exercise any power whatever, for which they could not shew a special delegation. It was the democratic doctrine to discard all powers by implication. Hence the clamor against the act establishing a National Bank, and against the Alien and Sedition Laws, as unconstitutional and despotic. Tried by this test, the President possess not a particle of authority to close the lips of any communication which we may think proper to make to them. He has not only the right, but it is made his duty, to communicate from time information of the state of the Union. But the right to bind the members to secrecy in any possible case, is not to be found in any specific provision of the constitution. If it exists at all, it must be sought for elsewhere.

PHILADELPHIA, *May* 21.

It will be seen, by the following abstract of news from France, that while Napoleon is plundering the property and vessels of our citizens, and compelling our seamen, by the refusal of sustenance, after their vessels have been sequestered, to enter on board French cruizers, he is practising the barefaced effrontery of sending another minister, in company with a Russian envoy, to our government—and at this very moment of aggravated injury and insult, the hacknied tale, of Armstrong being about to leave France, is renewed! The reason for transporting the American property from St. Sebastians to Bayonne, is of a piece with all the insolent mockery which has been practised towards our citizens, and, like the rest, will be received as a most gracious explanation by the gulled and gulling cabinet.

Yesterday arrived at New-York, the brig Camilla, Capt. Shaler, in 36 days from St. Sebastians, having been permitted by Napoleon to come home as a cartel, in ballast. Mr. Griswold, of this city, is bearer of dispatches from Mr. Armstrong.

By a passenger in the Camilla, who left Paris on the evening of the 26th March, we have been favoured with the following particulars:

The emperor, with sundry members of his court, was then at Compeigne; where the empress Maria Louisa, accompanied by the prince of Neufchatel, had just arrived. The triumphal entry into Paris, with the coronation of the marriage ceremonials, was to take place on Sunday the first of April. The preparations for this great event were splendid beyond description. The illuminations and fetes, it was supposed, would exceed in brilliancy, those of any former period.

General Demoutier has been appointed by the emperor, minister to the United States; it was not known whether he was to succeed general Turreau, or whether he was appointed to some special mission. He had taken passage in the Francis, with the Russian minister, and was to sail from Rochelle for Philadelphia about the 10th of April.

It was reported and believed at Paris, that a convention has been concluded between Mr. Pinkney and the marquis Wellesley.

General Armstrong has engaged the ship Sally, captain Scott, lying at St. Sebastians, to take himself and family to America. He was to embark at Bordeaux about the 1st of June. The Sally was to proceed to that place protected by two passports. American property was still seized in all the ports of the continent. The amount confiscated under the late orders in the Bay of Biscay, Naples, Holland, &c. exclusive of Tonningen, is computed to have cost in America, more than seven millions of dollars. That seized at Naples, has been sold, and the proceeds paid into the royal treasury.—That in Spain was transporting to Bayonne, where it was to meet a similar fate. The reasons assigned for this hasty proceeding, was to prevent cost to individual claimants, who would otherwise be prosecuting their claims separately and at great expence.

There was little news from the armies in Spain, at least that could be relied on. General Mesha, who commanded a party of patriots, has been taken by a party of gens d'armes, and passed into France, escorted by a heavy guard of soldiers, the 7th April. General M. was dining apart from his troops, and was surprised at table. The gens d'armes entered his apartment before he was apprised of their approach: he made a short but vigorous resistance, in which he was severely wounded; it was supposed he would not survive these wounds. A rumour prevailed at St. Sebastians at the time he left it, that a battle had been fought between the combined armies, in which the French were defeated with considerable

loss: of this, however, little was known or believed.

It was reported the day previous to the Camilla's sailing that the frigate John Adams had arrived at Cherbourg. No news had transpired from her.

The Camilla has on board the crew of the ship Ann, captain Pendergast, lately condemned in the court of prizes; she has also on board 76 officers and seamen belonging to vessels captured, and confiscated, in the ports of Biscay. The crews of sequestered vessels were denied support by government, and were daily entering on board privateers.

By a late French decree, all import duties are doubled, and on prize goods they are trebled.

Latest from CADIZ.

Last evening the ship Charles and Harriet, Turwilliger, arrived here from Cadiz, which port she left on the 13th of April. Capt. T. informed us that, Cadiz held out against the French, and that a reinforcement of 10,000 British troops were daily expected. The French army continued bombarding Cadiz, and had killed a few of the British troops.

Capt. T. further states that it was reported just before he sailed, that a French army of 100,000 men were marching from Seville to Cadiz. Twenty-two sail of the line, (British and Spanish) several frigates and gun-brigs, and about 40 British transports were Cadiz in Bay, some of which were embarking French prisoners, for England.

FROM LISBON.

Capt M'Crea, of the ship Latona who arrived at N. York, on Friday, from Lisbon, informs, that it was currently reported when he left there (April 4) that the French had or were about to withdraw their troops from Cadiz, for the purpose of concentrating their whole force into one body to attack the British and Portuguese armies. Troops were constantly arriving there from England. Three regiments landed the day before Capt. M'Crea sailed.

PRIVATE LETTER.

"The brewer Santerre, who escorted Louis XVI. to the scaffold, died here lately, very repentant. He disclosed before his death several circumstances and traits of that eventful period. He affirmed, that the common executioner, Sampson having refused to guillotine the King, a member of the Parisian commune, and one of the assassins of the prisoners, in September 1792, had *volunteered* his services. The name of this wretch was Charles James, son of a Mechanic at Burgos, and educated by charity at the Jesuit College at Leire. He had been recommended by Manuel, as a relation, and was the bosom friend of Murat and Robespierre. Democratic Fanaticism made him afterwards, the extenuator, as well as the panegyrist of all the enormities committed then in France. By the orders of Napoleon, the police is in search after this man; but he is said to have, soon after the Santerre's discovery, destroyed himself.

From the Albany Balance.

BULLETIN OF THE GRAND ARMY.

DEFEAT OF THE PATRIOTS.

A great and important Battle has been fought between the troops of the Great Bashaw and the Patriot army, under the standard of gen. Platt. The Bashaw's army consisted of the whole band of conscripts known by the name of Tomkintonians; nearly all the old tories in the country; a numerous train, called the legion of cousins; all the old race of office hunters; and the whole battallion of *light* troops, commanded by the experienced gen. Lewis. The patriot army consisted of the old veterans of the revolution and their descendants; the adherents of the Washington policy; the friends of the constitution; and the true whigs and republicans of the country. The line of the armies extended from Montauk point on the south, to the St. Lawrence on the north, and Lake Erie on the west. Great preparation had been made for the battle, and the day and hour or the onset fixed upon. At 10 o'clock, on the 24th of April, the action commenced through the whole line, and continued, with very little intermission, until the 26th about sunset. The conflict was severe, both armies were confident of success and the event remained for a long time doubtful; but the battle finally terminated in favour of the Bashaw, in consequence of a reinforcement of about 100 mercenaries, which had been enlisted and equipped in a clandestine manner, and secretly brought into the field, to aid the regular forces of the Bashaw. We have not yet been able to collect all the particulars of this terrible battle; but the following may be considered as authentick, as far as they go.

Each army consisted of four grand divisions—the western, eastern, middle and southern—these divisions were divided into regiments, and the regiments into companies.

In the grand western division, the patriots had calculated on a glorious triumph. But it was here that the new levies of mercenaries were much the most numerous. Thousands of these men were found engaged in the battle when least expected; and the consequence was, that the patriots were overpowered and defeated through the whole line of the western division.

In the eastern grand division the patriots were headed by an old revolutionary general, and had great hopes of entire success; but owing to the great number of new levies in the Bashaw's ranks, and a want of proper organization of the patriot troops, the enemy obtained a considerable advantage. The Albany regiment considered the victory so easy and certain, that several companies were but partially engaged, and many officers and men remained entirely inactive. The consequence was a trifling loss. The Trojans and all the other companies in the Rensselear regiment, behaved well, and gained great honour. The Schenectady regiment fought bravely, but were overpowered by the Mohawks & the mercenaries. The patriots of the Montgomery regiment met with a very heavy loss, from the same causes. The Bashaw always boasted of his great superiority in the Washington regiment; but his troops were nearly thrown into confusion, by the impudent attempt of an itinerant major-general to usurp the command of the regiment. The attempt however was defeated, and the general "*non-suited.*"—The Bashaw's Saratoga regiment was compelled, by the vigorous movements and well directed fire of the patriot troops to fall back very considerably. On the whole, though the division met with a very severe loss, the victory is yet disputed.

In the middle grand division, the patriots fought with great skill and bravery. The Old Columbia regiment did itself great honour, gained much ground, beat the enemy at every point. The intrepid Germantown company mantained its usual ascendency. The dutchess regiment barely kept its ground.—The Greenes fought well; but met with considerable loss. All efforts of the patriots however, were vain; for the Rockland Highlanders, the Orange Men, the 'Sopus Boys, and the Delawares overpowered them by numbers. The success of the Bashaw's troops in the Middle Division, is to be ascribed in a great measure, to their excellent musick, the band being led by a famous *Drum*, which we have been informed on high authority, "is all important in the day of battle."

In the grand southern division, the enemy had little to boast, excepting in the Bashaw's Suffolk regiment, which, by the aid of the Montauks and the mercenaries, completely overpowered the patriots in that quarter. The patriot York regiment covered itself with glory. It regained much of the ground it had lost in former battles. Many brave men were found in the patriot ranks, who formerly fought the battles of the Bashaw. The gallant Capt. Cheetham annoyed the enemy with an incessant fire of red hot shot; and galled a band of *red coats* whom he found in their ranks without mercy. It is supposed that the Bashaw lost as much by *bad musick* in this division, as he gained by *good* in the Middle; as he had nothing but a miserable *organ* which he found in an old *bee* house on the bank of the Hudson. This instrument was managed by a stupid fellow, who fell asleep in the midst of the battle. It had never been in tune; and what was worse Cheetham shattered it to pieces at the very first shot.

On the whole, the patriots have been sorely defeated; but not conquered.—Their ranks are not broken, nor their forces scattered. Sensible that they have been beaten by fraud, corruption and the most profligate expedients, they will calmly wait till the constitution and laws of their country again put it in their power to take the field; and they trust that a patriotick and enlightened people, when convinced (as they certainly will be) of the means by which their rights have been invaded, and their voice stifled, will come to the resolution to appear in their strength at the next annual battle, and put the troops of the Great Bashaw to flight.

Doctor Samuel Johnson,

RESPECTFULLY tenders his Medicinal services to the inhabitants of Pittsburgh and its vicinity. He keeps his Shop in Front Street, opposite the Indian Queen Tavern, formerly kept by Mr. Eichbaum.

May 30, 1810.

REDSTONE PAPER MILL,

April 24, 1810.

THE partnership of Jackson and Sharpless being mutually dissolved on the first day of this instant, the Paper-making business will be continued at the said Mill by the subscriber, where a constant supply of Paper of the following kinds may be had on the shortest notice, viz.—Writing paper No. 1, 2, 3 and 4, fine letter paper, fine and coarse printing paper, thick demy, medium and royal paper for record books, fullers papers from twenty-seven inches to thirty-six inches long, paste or bonnet boards, book-binders boards, and wrapping of different qualities.

All orders, post paid, will be punctually attended to, by the public's friend.

SAMUEL JACKSON.

N. B. Letters to be directed to the subscriber near Brownsville, Fayette county, Pennsylvania.

STEAM MILL.

For Sale at the Pittsburgh Steam Mill.

SUPERFINE FLOUR for exportation
Do. by the barrel
Do. by the hundred or less
Common Flour
Bran, low by the quantity
Shipstuff do.
Corn meal boulted
Do. not boulted
Do. chopped
Do. ground in the ear for feed
Do. shelled
Do. in the ear
Chopped rye,

Distillers may be supplied with any of the above articles on reasonable terms.

GEORGE EVANS, *Agent for the P. S. M. Company.*

Pittsburgh, 29th May, 1810.

N. B. The highest price will be given for grain.

COTTON.

Just received and for Sale by the subscribers,

100 Bales first rate Tennessee Cotton, which they will sell low for cash, or good paper, at 60, 90, 120 days, and 6 months.

ALSO,

5000lbs. crude Salt Petre, which they offer very low for cash, or negociable notes at 60 days.

THOMAS & JOHN CROMWELL.

Pittsburgh, 29th May, 1810.

VALUABLE PRORERTY FOR SALE.

At Washington, Penn. on the 15th of June next.

THE undivided moiety of the following Tracts of Donation Lands, viz. Lot No. 185, in 2nd district, containing 250 acres.—No. 41, in 3rd ditto, containing 500 acres:—No. 52, in ditto, ditto, containing 250 acres.—No. 114, in 6th ditto, containing 500 acres.—No. 140, in 7th ditto, containing 500 acres.—Also, all the interest of the late John Simonson, esq. in several quarter sections of land in the counties of Jefferson, Columbiana, and Stark, in the state of Ohio, a particular description will be given on the day of sale. Any person, in the mean time, wishing to obtain information concerning the same, may apply to O. JENNINGS, esq. of Steubenville.

All persons who have demands against the estate of *John Simonson*, esq. deceased, are hereby requested to produce them to the executors, properly authenticated, for adjustment.

O. JENNINGS, JAMES BRICE,
B. WELLS, D. COOKE,
Executors of John Simonson, esq. deceased.

Washington, March 18th, 1810.

NOTICE.

I have now on hand

20 *Bales first quality COTTON,*

which I will sell for negociable notes at 60 and 90 days. Linnen cloth would be received in part pay. From my arrangements laterly made in Nashville, I will keep a constant supply of this article on moderate terms.

C. COWAN.

Pittsburgh, May 2, 1810.

☞ Kentucky Tobacco, twist and spun, by the keg; Cegars by the box.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having been appointed by the *Lancaster and Susquehanna, Insurance Company*, their AGENT in and for the town of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, this is to give notice to all persons who are desirous to have their buildings or personal property insured against loss or damage by fire, that application may be made to the subscriber, who will immediately take a survey of the property to be insured, and afford such assistance, as will accomplish the desired object, with the least possible delay. Apply to the subscriber, at the Office of Discount and Deposit in Pittsburgh.

J. B. N. SMITH,

Agent for the Lancaster and Susquehanna Insurance Company.

Pittsburgh, January 3, 1810.

Now is the time to make your Fortune.

Only 32 days more to draw.

The wheel has gained the enormous sum of 23,730 dollars.

GRAND

Lehigh River Lottery,

The only one now drawing.

DRAWS on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays—not less than 1500 numbers weekly. Two Prizes of Ten Thousand Dollars each.

68d DAY'S DRAWING.

Prizes of $.50—Nos. 19146 37390
$.10—No. 37366
And 132 of 5 dollars.

Tickets, at Nine Dollars each, to be had of

GEORGE TAYLOR, Jr.
No. 85, south Second Street, Philadelphia.

May 21, 1810.

NOTICE.

THE public are hereby informed, that the subscriber, residing in Harmony, has lately erected, and has now in complete operation, with all the necessary machinery, a *FULLING MILL*, and is ready to receive business in that line. He pledges himself, from the perfect knowledge of fulling and dyeing, to execute business of that sort in the most compleat manner, on reasonable terms.

GEORGE RAPP and Society.

Harmony, September 26, 1809.

N. B. Cloth left with mr. George Sutton, merchant, Pittsburgh, will be punctually attended to, and returned every three or four weeks.

The Lovers of Domestic Manufactures,

MAY be gratified with the sight of an assortment of beautiful COTTON CLOTHS just arrived from Col. Humphreys' Manufactory, in Connecticut, and for sale at the Bookstore of Cramer, Spear and Eichbaum, Market Street, Pittsburgh.

The present assortment consists of checks, stripes, bedticking, diaper, and cotton stockings, all of which are adjudged to be cheap, and much better than imported goods of the same description.

N. B. Col. Humphreys has in compleat operation an extensive manufactory of Cotton and Woollen Cloths, and has sent out the above as specimens, and to shew to his countrymen, what may be done by the proper direction of capital, industry, and perseverance.

May 10, 1810.

LANDS FOR SALE.

A Farm of 200 acres of Land on Thompson's run, on a branch of Turkle creek, Allegheny county, 12 miles from Pittsburgh, and 2 miles north of the Philadelphia road, formerly owned by Robert Duff, and now in tenure of Moses and Thomas Dinsmore. The improvements are extensive and in good repair.

A Farm (in excellent order,) of 200 acres, now occupied by John Grubb, on Pine creek, 10 miles from Pittsburgh, and near the Butler road.

400 acres near the above in possession of Alexander M'Donald, who owns 100 thereof, and has authorised me to sell his part.

300 acres near the above settled by Jacob Grubb.

180 acres adjoining, (unimproved) part of a survey settled by Jacob Buckhart.

A well improved farm of 200 acres on Deer creek, 14 miles from Pittsburgh, near the Butler road, in tenure of Wm. Thompson.

A farm formerly owned by Alexander Hamilton, and from 200 to 800 acres of land of a superior quality, adjoining Neyman's mill on Connequenessing creek, Butler county, 4 and 1-2 miles from the county town, and 3 from the salt works, 70 acres cleared, and 12 of which is meadow. This may be made one of the best grazing farms in the western country.

That well known tavern stand, farm and tract of land, of 400 acres, now occupied by John Elliot, at the forks of the road from Pittsburgh to Erie, and from Butler to Mercer, near Slippery-rock creek: the land is of the best quality, the improvements large, and the situation most advantageous for a tavern, store, and extensive farm.

A tract of 405 acres (about 30 of which is cleared) situate on the east bank of French creek (Crawford county) 4 miles below Meadville, and on the state road to Mercer; the greater part rich bottom land.

Five tracts of land of 400 hundred acres each with valuable improvements, in Erie county, near the Lake; equal in quality and local advantages to any in the country. Apply to Thomas Rees, Esq. Erie.

Several tracts of donation land.

Titles in fee simple with general warranty, clear of all incumbrances, will be given on receipt of one third of the purchase money and securing by mortgage, payment of the residue at such times as may be agreed upon. Apply to the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

THOMAS COLLINS.

Also for sale, or to be let on improving leases, a number of tracts of land in Allegheny and Butler counties, some of them adjoining the town of Butler and the salt works.

Pittsburgh, August 16, 1809. tf.

Justices Blanks,

Of the latest and best forms, viz.

SUBPOENAS FOR WITNESSES, WARRANTS, SUMMONSES, EXECUTIONS, &c.

TO PARENTS.

The annexed cases of cures performed by

HAMILTON'S

Celebrated Worm Destroying

LOZENGES,

(Selected from a very numerous list,)

ARE presented as indubitable proof of the excellence and safety of this valuable specific, for destroying worms in the human stomach and intestines.

From Mr. Benjamin Williams, No. 30, Baltimore street, two doors above south Gay street.

I have a son six years of age, who, for four years past, has been generally in a very unhealthy state, particularly in summer; frequently afflicted with alarming convulsion fits, the whole of his little frame wasted fast, his breath fetid, and almost constant itching at the nose was excited, with other alarming symptoms. During the course of the above period, the advice and attendance of three of the most eminent physicians in Baltimore were successively procured. Each of these gentlemen, in his turn, declared worms to be the cause of the child's disorder, and exhausted his skill in attempting to expel them. Pink root, steel filings, with a variety of other medicines, were administered without the least success. It was once pronounced impossible for the child to live many hours.

I had heard of your worm destroying Lozenges, but with many others did not think highly of so cheap a medicine, until a gentleman of my acquaintance (Mr. Wm. S. More, auctioneer) in whose family they had been used with good effect, advised me to make trial of them; I accordingly gave my son a dose agreeable to directions, which soon expelled eight large worms, some of them about eight inches in length; a second dose brought away four more of similar size; a third dose being administered, no worms appeared. The child recovered, and now enjoys a good state of health.

BENJAMIN WILLIAMS.

AFFIDAVIT.

Michael Duffy, residing at No. 40, Walkes street, Fell's Point, in the city of Baltimore, voluntarily maketh oath, that the following statement is just and true:

In the beginning of May last, my three children, a boy of seven, and two girls, the one five, and the other three years of age, were taken very ill, nearly at the same time, of a common fever, as I then supposed; but was soon convinced the disorder was caused by worms. They were frequently troubled with convulsion fits, and violent startings in their sleep, and with almost continual vomiting and purging, particularly the youngest. I made immediate application to a physician of the first reputation, and his medicines were administered with a confidence of success, which only increased our disappointment. The children grew daily worse, and I was absolutely without hopes of their recovery. The youngest soon appeared almost devoid of animation, and scarcely an inhabitant of this world. In this distressing moment, I was told that Hamilton's worm destroying Lozenges had performed many cures in cases equally desperate. I immediately purchased a box, and gave each of them a dose, which in a few hours produced the most desirable effects. The eldest voided a great number of very large worms, and the second thousands of small ones, many of them not a quarter of an inch—in the youngest they seemed to be consumed, and had the appearance of skin and slimy matter. I repeated the dose agreeable to the paper of directions, and they all speedily recovered a good state of health, which they still enjoy, though five months have nearly elapsed since they were on the borders of the grave, and the death of the whole seemed tobe inevitable.

J. SMITH.

Sworn before me, the 26th day of Sept. 1799

Philadelphia, August 5, 1806.

To H. LEE.

Some time last spring, I was afflicted with loss of appetite, giddiness in the head, fever, and great debility, so that I could scarcely walk. In this distressing situation I took many things, but without benefit. An acquaintance in the country sent to me to procure a box of Hamilton's Lozenges. Curiosity prompted me to read the directions, where I found my complaint exactly described by the doctor. I immediately sent for another box of the Lozenges, and took one dose, which brought away a large quantity of worms, and I felt greatly relieved. Encouraged by this, I took another dose, which was attended with the happiest effects, as it relieved me entirely, and am now in a better state of health than for a considerable time past. I have since given them to my children, and can speak from experience, that they are a most valuable medicine, and am happy to add my testimony to numberless others of their efficacy.

SARAH JOHNSON,

No. 140, north Second street.

Among the symptoms attending worms are, disagreeable breath, especially in the morning—bad and corrupted gums—itching in the nose and about the seat—convulsions, epileptic fits, and sometimes privation of speech—irregular appetite, sometimes loathing food, and sometimes voracious—purging, with slimy and fetid stools—vomiting—large and hard belly—pains and sickness at the stomach—pains in the head and thighs, with lowness of spirits—slow fever, with small and irregular pulse—a dry cough—excessive thirst—sometimes pale and unhealthy countenance, and sometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Persons afflicted with any of the above symptoms, should have immediate recourse to HAMILTON'S WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES, which have been constantly attended with success in all complaints similar to those above described.

ITCH CURED.

HAMILTON'S LOZENGES.

Are sold in Pittsburgh only, by

Anthony Beelen,

FRONT STREET,

Who has constantly for sale,

LEE'S SOVEREIGN OINTMENT, for the Itch, a certain cure by once using; *HAMILTON'S ELIXIR*, for coughs; the celebrated *ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS; HAMILTON'S ESSENCE OF MUSTARD*, for the rheumatism; *TOOTH ACHE DROPS; HAMILTON'S GRAND RESTORATIVE* for debility.

Prevention better than Cure.

In cases of head-ache, foul stomach, and for removing superfluous bile, perhaps no remedy has been discovered superior to

Lee's Hahn's Anti-bilious Pills,

Which for 10 years past have been attended with the greatest success. The testimony of many respectable persons in our southern sea ports has been adduced, who have reason to believe that a timely use of this salutary remedy during the prevalence of malignant fevers, has preserved their health after experiencing alarming symptoms of fever.

Certificate of Wm. Devenny.

During the last nine years, I have been in the habit of using Hahn's Anti-bilious Pills prepared by the late Mr. Lee, whenever colds, head-ache, or costiveness have rendered medicine necessary; in these cases a single dose has uniformly removed my head-ache, and has generally been found sufficient to remove every symptom of a cold, if taken on its first appearance. Induced by the benefit I received, I have for years past recommended them to many of my friends, and I have the pleasure to inform you, they have invariably succeeded in removing the above complaints

Yours, *WM DEVENNY,*

No. 145, Cherry street, New-York

VALUABLE PATENT & FAMILY

MEDICINES,

FOR SALE BY

J. P & J. W. Skelton,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS.

Sing's warranted patent ITCH Ointment. The only medicine in the world which will certainly cure the itch, without having in it any thing dangerous or disagreeable.—*Price 50 cents* per box.

WORM TEA,

One of the most valuable medicines ever sold, for the destruction of worms in the human body, and more particularly adapted for children, of which complaint, thousands annually fall a sacrifice. It being now so well established that no certificates or encomium are necessary to recommend it, being altogether a composition of vegetables; since this medicine was first discovered upwards of one hundred thousand persons have experienced its beneficial effects.—*Price 25 cents single, and 2 dollars per dozen.*

The Infallible Ague and Fever Drops.

For the cure of agues, remittent and intermittent fevers. There never was a medicine offered that has a greater claim to public approbation than this, as many thousands can testify. It would be needless to expatiate largely on the extraordinary virtues of these drops, it being the general received opinion, if taken regularly and according to directions, it is the most efficacious medicine in the known world, for the cure of agues, remittent and intermittent fevers. Thousands can testify of their being cured by these drops, when the bark, and every other medicine has proved ineffectual, and not one in an hundred has had occasion to take more than one, and numbers not half a bottle.—*Price 50 cents per bottle.*

Patent German Eye Water,

A safe, certain and efficacious remedy for all diseases of the eyes.—*Price 37 1-2 cents per bottle.*

Doctor Steer's Chemical Opodeldoc.

A safe and effectual cure for bruises, sprains, burns, scalds, and all green wounds.—*Price 50 cents.*

Charcoal Dentrifice

For the teeth and gums.—*Price 25 cents.*

N. B. Country Linnen, Bags, Beeswax, or Tallow will be taken for any of the above articles.

WILLIAM SCOTT,

SIGN OF THE HAND-SAW AND PLANE,

In Front Street, opposite the Indian Queen,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has received a neat assortment of *IRONMONGERY*, consisting of hand and panel saws, sash and tenant saws, files of all sorts, knob locks and knob latches of all sizes, trunk, chest and till locks, butt hinges and screws of Pittsburgh manufacture, plane irons, and a variety of other articles too numerous to mention, all of which will be sold on the lowest terms for cash only.

N. B. *W. Scott* carries on the Plane making as usual. Orders will be thankfully received and duly attended to.

Two Apprentices wanted to the above business.

Pittsburgh, February 13, 1810.

NOTICE,

ALL those who have any demands against the estate of the Rev. Robert Steele, late of this place, deceased, are requested to exhibit them properly attested, to

ISABELLA STEELE, Administra'x

WILLIAM STEELE, Administrator.

Pittsburgh, May 9, 1810.

TO BE RENTED,

And immediate possession given.

A TWO Story Brick House, in Second street, between Market and Wood streets. The house is well finished and convenient.—For terms apply to

THOMAS CROMWELL.

Pittsburgh, March 28, 1810.

THE subscriber offers For Sale,

A Tract of Land,

ON Girty's Run, containing two hundred acres, about 6 miles from Pittsburgh, in a fine settlement; on which there is a good two story Log House, a Barn, about forty acres cleared and under good fence, and a good sugar camp.

For terms apply to Henry Haslet, Esq. *Mr.* Baltzer Good, on the Franklin road, or to *Mr.* John Ferree at the office of the subscriber.

JOHN WILKINS, jr.

Pittsburgh, 1st. Feb. 1808.

Pittsburgh

Flint Glass Manufactory.

Benjamin Bakewell & Co.

INFORM their friends and the public, that they have recently enlarged their assortment of *GLASS-WARE*, and offer for Sale, upon their usual terms, the following articles, viz.

DECANTERS, quart and pint, common ringed and plain.
Ditto, ditto, best double flint, ditto.
Ditto, half pint and gill common ditto.
Tumblers, quart, pint, half pint, and gill ditto.
Ditto, best double flint ditto.
Goblets, pint, half pint, and gill ditto.
Wine Glasses, common and best.
Jars, half gallon, quart, pint, and half pint.
Tinctures, ditto, ditto.
Lamps—globe, street and table.
Ditto, vase with shades.
Butter basins, with covers, assorted colours.
Sugar ditto, and cream jugs ditto.
Cups, quart, pint, half pint and gill.
Water decanters, wine coolers, finger cups.
Egg cups, cruets, mustard pots,
Salts, proof phials, root glasses.
Jelly and Syllabub glasses.
Electrical cylinders and jars.
Retorts and receivers, mortars and pestles
Square stopper bottles, funnels.
Jars and beakers for chimney ornaments.
Confectionary glasses, salvers.
Barometer and Thermometer tubes,
Breast pipes and nipple glasses.
Corals for children, cupping glasses.
Ink stands, smelling bottles, *&c. &c.*

N. B. Wanted some good steady FLINT GLASS BLOWERS, and a few APPRENTICE BOYS who, if well recommended, will meet with good encouragement.

Also, POT, and PEARL ASHES, for which Cash will be given.

Pittsburgh, April 12, 1809.

FOR SALE.

THAT valuable Farm known by the name of *HAMILTON HALL*, eleven miles above Pittsburgh, on the Monongahela river, containing about 280 acres of first rate land, 100 acres of river bottom cleared and under good fence, 25 acres of which is good timothy and clover meadow, and considerable more may be made at little expence, 150 young apple trees, some of which have been bearing for some years, and a number of peach, cherry, and other fruit trees.

There are on the premises a large and convenient house 70 feet long by 25 feet wide, with a cellar under the whole, four rooms, a large hall, kitchen and pantry on the first floor, and three rooms on the second, all plaistered and finished in an elegant stile, a well of good water at the door, two large gardens, a stable and threshing floor, a good tenant's house and garden, a distillery with a never failing stream of good water.

There is on the premises a large bank of valuable iron ore, and a stream of water close by on which there was a sawmill erected, and where a furnace might be built with very little expence, or any mill works, as the race is good, two sugar camps at which there has been made 1000lbs of sugar a year.

A further description is thought unnecessary as those wishing to purchase will view the premises. The title is indisputable. For terms of sale apply to the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

THOMAS FERREE.

August 22, 1809. tf.

FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE Tract of Land, containing about 300 acres, situate in Versailles township, Allegheny county, near the state road; about seventy acres of the land cleared, five of which are in good meadow, and twenty acres more may be made; two small dwelling houses with stone chimnies, one end of a barn raised, a large and commodious house for a distillery, and an excellent spring of never failing water near the still house. It adjoins lands of George Miller, John Irwin, Esq. William Boyd, and others, and is now in the tenure of Archibald Johnston, who will shew the premises to any person inclined to purchase. For terms (which are very reasonable) apply to *George Armstrong Esq. Greensburgh*, or to the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

October 24, 1808. STEEL SEMPLE.

THE CELEBRATED IMPORTED HORSE

NORTH STAR,

WILL stand the ensuing season at the Livery stable of the subscriber, in Pittsburgh, from the first of April, until the tenth day of July, and cover mares at ten dollars the season, payable the first day of September next: Six dollars (cash) the single leap; and twenty dollars to insure a colt, to be paid as soon as the mare is known to be with foal; the owner parting with the mare, or removing her, forfeits the insurance money, and in all cases half a dollar to the groom, to be paid when the mare is put to the horse. Any person bringing three mares, and being responsible for the payment, shall have a deduction made on the foregoing prices of twelve and a half per cent. The colts of this horse are so very promising, that they will fully recommend him wherever they are known. He is a beautiful dark bay, rising 13 years, and in size, make, muscle, bone, and correct movement, equal, if not superior, to any horse on the continent of America. He is allowed by the best judges to be better formed for the improvement of the American breed of horses, than any horse ever imported. He is seventeen hands high, elegantly proportioned, of great strength, and moves uncommonly light, and with speed in all his gaits. His sire was sir John Pennyman's renowned horse North Star, who was got by sir William Middleton's Match'em, out of Col. Howe's famous mare Lass of the Mill. The dam of North Star was got by the duke of Grafton's Florezil, out of a Yorkshire mare

DANIEL BELTZHOOVER.

Pittsburgh, *March* 1810.

(CERTIFICATES.)

This is to certify that I purchased the horse, North Star, of Mr. Moorcraft, Oxford-street, London, in the summer of the year 1801; that I shipped him with the horse Goldfinger, now at Frederick, in Maryland, on board the ship Juno, capt. Stevens, bound to New-York, where he was landed in November, 1801.—North Star was only four years old when I purchased him.

JOHN COLES.

New-London, (Con.) May 5, 1803.

The subscribers hereby certify, that they have seen several of the North Star's colts, and are of opinion that they are excelled by none in this neighbourhood for muscle, bone and movement. We have known some of them to sell at three years old, for 600 dollars, and 800 has been refused for one of that age.

John Baer, Andw. Graff, Jacob Graff, and Adam Reigart, jun.

March 1, 1806.

I do hereby certify, that John T. Mason, esq. sent two mares last season to North Star, each foaled a horse colt, which in my opinion are not excelled in point of size, figure and form, by any colts of their age on the continent. I have also seen several others of his colts, all of which confirm North Star to be a superior foal getter.

M. Bayley, agent for John T. Mason, esq. Washington county, Maryland.

N. B. Country produce will be taken in payment.

Thomas Cromwell,

Informs his friends and the public, that he has taken into partnership, his brother JOHN CROMWELL. The business therefore will be done in future in the name of

THOMAS & JOHN CROMWELL,

Who have for SALE at their COMMISSION WAREHOUSE.

SUPERFINE FLOUR by the barrel
Whiskey do.
Kentucky Tobacco by the keg
Do. Segars by the barrel
Do. tar'd Cabling by the coil and lb.
Do. Powder by the keg
Tin Ware assorted, packed in barrels
First rate Stills by the gallon and lb.
Still cocks and worms
Flaxseed oil by the barrell
Geneva Window and Hollow Glass, assorted, (window glass advanced in price one dollar per box.)
Scythes and Sickles by the dozen
Cyder-royal by the barrel
Barr, roll'd and slit Iron and Castings, &c.

Pittsburgh, 6th April, 1810.

N. B. They want an Apprentice about 15 or 16 years age; one who writes a good hand, is pretty well versed in figures, and unexceptionable character will meet with a good situation.

FOR SALE.

THAT valuable *FARM* known by the name of *Coe's Station* (an old Indian town) situate on the western bank of the Allegheny river, about 18 miles above Pittsburgh, containing 232 1-2 acres, a very considerable portion of which is first rate bottom land, in a high state of cultivation; there is also meadow ground and upland of the first quality, and a never failing spring, some fruit trees, and indifferent buildings. An indisputable title will be made by the proprietor. Enquire of

E. DENNY.

Pittsburgh, May 2, 1810.

NEW GOODS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Anthony Beelen,

Is just opening at his *Old Stand*, in Front Street, in addition to his former stock, an extensive assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

of all descriptions, unusually low for cash or approved paper.

Pittsburgh, 2d April, 1810.